

Snow or rain late tonight and on Saturday; light, variable winds.

# The Washington Times.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

NUMBER 3147.

WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1903.

PRICE ONE CENT.

## GERMANY READY TO TAKE UMBRAGE AT ANY DEMAND FOR EXPLANATION

Would Resent Inquiry From Washington—Dislikes Apparent Pro-Venezuelan Attitude of the American Government—Opinion in Kaiser's Dominions Jingostic.

Minister of Foreign Affairs in Reichstag Declares Bombardment Occurred to Secure Respect for Blockade. Warships Have Right to Confiscate Vessels.

Killing of Non-Combatants, If Verified, Likely to Cause Important Change in American Policy of Non-Interference—State Department to Investigate.

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—Public feeling here regarding the Venezuelan affair is jingostic.

The government, while maintaining an official silence, has made it known that it does not like the apparent pro-Venezuelan attitude of the Washington government and would take umbrage at any demands by Secretary of State for an explanation of the bombardment of Fort San Carlos.

Germany Defends Course.

Germany has officially given reason for the bombardment of Fort San Carlos. In the Reichstag to-day Baron von Richthofen, Minister of Foreign Affairs, declared that the bombardment occurred to secure respect for the blockade. He continued:

"When there exists a blockade a state of war reigns. Our war ships have the right to confiscate Venezuelan ships. We have already pressed President Castro, last July, to bring the dispute before the Hague arbitration court. Castro at that time refused to do so."

A report of the bombardment of Fort San Carlos was received at noon and was communicated to the Chancellor. The commander of the Falke reports that Fort San Carlos had been shelled and set on fire by the Vineta and Panther and had ultimately been destroyed.

The "Lokalanzeiger" says that Commodore Scheder reports that Fort San Carlos fired on the Panther first.

AMERICAN NON-INTERFERENCE POLICY MAY BE ABANDONED

The killing of helpless men, women and children in the village of San Carlos, Venezuela, a miserable hamlet inhabited by a number of inoffensive fishermen and their families, if correctly reported in the morning dispatches, is likely to make an important change in the Venezuelan situation.

The State Department will ask Consul Plumacher and Secretary Russell thoroughly to investigate the affair.

Up to the present time no explanation of the bombardments have been made by Germany, nor has one been asked by the United States.

It is supposed here that the Panther's first attempt was for the purpose of capturing the Venezuelan gunboat Miranda, lying inside Lake Maracaibo. This is not only protected by the fort, but by a sand bar in the opening channel, and of the German gunboats, the Panther is of sufficiently shallow draught to make the passage. The repetition of the attack was inspired by a desire to retrieve the prestige lost by the former defeat, and through rage at the exultation which apparently the Venezuelans did not attempt to conceal.

Both Attacks Unprovoked.

Both attacks, according to the information of the State Department, were unprovoked, and the shelling began without notice to non-combatants.

So long, however, as the bombardments were confined to Venezuelan fortifications, the attitude of this Government was one of absolute quiescence. The shelling of San Carlos village is an

entirely different matter, and it is hoped here that the Germans will be able to show that it was accidental and unknown to the German admiral.

That there is much apprehension felt here over the attitude of Germany is not concealed by officials of the Administration.

The statement made yesterday, which likened the situation to that which preceded the Spanish war and declared that the Administration would wait for some general expression of sentiment in this country as well as abroad was, though unofficial, a careful delineation of the present views of the United States.

It was the first time that the indignation felt at the course pursued by Germany has found voice, and the publication of the statement was undoubtedly intended as an informal warning to that country. Whether it will be heeded, of course, remains to be seen.

Minister Bowen is still in a state of expectancy.

No reply to his proposition to a cessation of the blockade and the beginning of claim arbitrations have yet been received. These, however, are daily expected.

Strangely enough, Mr. Bowen is an enthusiastic admirer of President Castro. In this he is joined to the extent of moderation by the officials of the State Department, who, since the latter's request for arbitration, have decidedly changed their estimation of the ruler of Venezuela.

Yesterday Mr. Bowen spent in visiting the legations of every power which has a claim against Venezuela. To all he made the same proposition—that its claims should be considered separately, and in that manner decided.

He is here pre-eminently as a Venezuelan, and as such believes that a separate settlement is the only proper course. In all of these negotiations he will be personally assisted by Senator Pardo, charge d'affaires of the Venezuelan legation.

The change of sentiment here in regard to President Castro is remarkable. The Venezuelan legation has informally received a number of expressions of

## PUBLIC OPINION TO SHAPE COURSE OF THE UNITED STATES

Three German vessels continued the bombardment of Fort San Carlos, Venezuela.

The fort replied, and twelve Venezuelan soldiers were killed and fifteen wounded up to Wednesday night.

It is said the fort was badly damaged and fully 60 per cent of the shells struck the village of San Carlos, wrecking it in many places.

The situation in Venezuela, as viewed in Washington, has reached a critical phase.

It is becoming generally believed here that Germany has some ulterior motive, the acquisition of territory, by her violent conduct.

This Government, it is said, will continue its present position until developments and public sentiment suggest a course of action. Some features of the situation are regarded as provocative of interference by the United States, as was the disorder in Cuba before the Spanish war.

## NEGRO AT RECEPTION BASIS OF A RUMOR

Southerner Said to Have Left White House.

HIS NAME NOT DISCLOSED

Member of Congress Said to Have Objected to Mixing in Social Function on Equal Plane.

The judiciary reception at the White House last night, though an official social function, was made the basis of political comment because of the presence of several negroes among the President's guests. They were a negro government employee and the members of his family party, to whom invitations were extended.

In consequence of the presence of this party, a report arose that a Southern member of Congress and his party indignantly left the White House, declining to participate in any social function at which negroes were received on terms of equality. Who this member of Congress was, if there was such a one, has not been developed today. Officially present, who are acquainted with Southern members of the House, are at a loss to know who it could have been, as the opinion was general at last night's reception that the guests remained longer in the East Room conversing with one another, than at the diplomatic reception, when the attendance was much greater. Many Southern Representatives and their parties remained throughout almost the entire evening, as did many other guests.

Apart from all other considerations, the invitations to the White House receptions each season always include all the higher officials in the Government service, and this year is no exception to the rule. The allotment of local positions to negroes is well known. When the House of Representatives had a negro man sitting as a member his name was always included as a matter of course, and he was not specially excluded because of his color.

entirely different matter, and it is hoped here that the Germans will be able to show that it was accidental and unknown to the German admiral.

That there is much apprehension felt here over the attitude of Germany is not concealed by officials of the Administration.

The statement made yesterday, which likened the situation to that which preceded the Spanish war and declared that the Administration would wait for some general expression of sentiment in this country as well as abroad was, though unofficial, a careful delineation of the present views of the United States.

It was the first time that the indignation felt at the course pursued by Germany has found voice, and the publication of the statement was undoubtedly intended as an informal warning to that country. Whether it will be heeded, of course, remains to be seen.

Minister Bowen is still in a state of expectancy.

No reply to his proposition to a cessation of the blockade and the beginning of claim arbitrations have yet been received. These, however, are daily expected.

Strangely enough, Mr. Bowen is an enthusiastic admirer of President Castro. In this he is joined to the extent of moderation by the officials of the State Department, who, since the latter's request for arbitration, have decidedly changed their estimation of the ruler of Venezuela.

Yesterday Mr. Bowen spent in visiting the legations of every power which has a claim against Venezuela. To all he made the same proposition—that its claims should be considered separately, and in that manner decided.

He is here pre-eminently as a Venezuelan, and as such believes that a separate settlement is the only proper course. In all of these negotiations he will be personally assisted by Senator Pardo, charge d'affaires of the Venezuelan legation.

The change of sentiment here in regard to President Castro is remarkable. The Venezuelan legation has informally received a number of expressions of

sympathy, and beyond question, the tide of sentiment has turned in favor of the man who is fighting enemies both foreign and domestic.

BOMBARDMENT OF SAN CARLOS ASCRIBED TO GERMAN INIQUITY

LONDON, Jan. 23.—English popular opinion readily ascribes the bombardment of Fort San Carlos to German iniquity, and confirms the view that it is purely a German enterprise.

The evening newspapers repeat their headlines of yesterday, such as "The Kaiser's Vengeance."

The "Star" says editorially that it does not suit the Kaiser to allow the question to be referred to The Hague tribunal and promptly and peacefully settled. Therefore, just when negotiations are beginning he orders his warships to open fire on the Venezuelan fort.

The agitation in Great Britain for breaking off the alliance with Germany has been voiced at many political meetings. It is considered particularly unfortunate that Prime Minister Balfour and Lord Lansdowne, the minister of foreign affairs, should both be invalids at the present time.

Anti-German Sentiment.

The strength of feeling among distinguished people outside of political circles against the alliance is remarkable. George Meredith, the novelist, has written a letter encouraging the formation of a liberal association at Leatherhead, where he resides. In his letter Mr. Meredith says:

"There was never a more feeble government conducting the affairs of the nation. We may trust the Liberal party to be independent of foreign entanglements."

The evidence that Germany does not desire a peaceful solution of the Venezuelan question causes anxiety not only in England, but among an important section of the Kaiser's subjects.

HARRINGTON RE-ELECTED LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN

DUBLIN, Jan. 23.—Timothy Harrington, member of parliament, was today elected Lord Mayor of Dublin for the third time.

## COLOMBIA FORCED BY ULTIMATUM TO SIGN CANAL TREATY

Hay's Sharp Note Brings Ready Response.

## PANAMA COMPANY'S ACTION

Rumor Persistent That Colombian Government is Promised Share of Purchase Price.

It is learned from an authoritative source today that the signing of the Panama Canal treaty yesterday was the result of a communication sent by the State Department to Colombia two days before, that was in effect an ultimatum.

A week ago Secretary Hay sent a sharp note to Colombia, urging a speedy disposition of the matter. This note failing of its purpose, he followed it on Tuesday of this week with a second communication in which he said that further delay in the negotiations would not be tolerated. As a result of this Colombia hurriedly sent authority to Mr. Herran, charge d'affaires, to sign the instrument.

The price fixed in the Panama canal treaty for the annual rental to be paid to Colombia is \$250,000. The "printer's copy" of the treaty was finished at the State Department shortly after 2 o'clock and sent to the White House. The President hopes to send the treaty to the Senate before adjournment today.

There is yet a stumbling-block in the way of ratification by the United States Senate, which is at present held in complete deadlock by the Statehood bill.

Two influences may cause difficulty in the ratification of the treaty, especially one providing for the Panama route:

First—The silent but strong influence of several Senators who are opposed to a canal. Second—The firm belief that no treaty should be ratified by the Senate before it is passed upon by the Colombian Congress.

The rumor is still a persistent one that agents of the Panama canal company, finding their cause almost lost, promised the Colombian government a part of the \$40,000,000 which they expect to receive for the canal property.

Injured:

James McGovern, white, single peppered with small stones; eye badly injured.

Thomas Harvey, colored, right eye blown out, forehead and leg badly crushed.

White man, badly bruised about head and shoulders; could not talk.

Negro, badly crushed about shoulders, hands cut.

Blasts Ready to Set Off.

The night crew had prepared two blasts in the eastern end of the head line but were not ready to set them off until it was time for the day crew to report.

Frank Taylor, the night foreman, took Harry Florence, the day foreman, into the tunnel to show him what had been done. Taylor carried the wires which were to set off the dynamite. With the two foremen were the four workmen.

As this little party was going toward the charges of dynamite, some one up at the top of the shaft turned the electric current into the wires.

sympathy, and beyond question, the tide of sentiment has turned in favor of the man who is fighting enemies both foreign and domestic.

BOMBARDMENT OF SAN CARLOS ASCRIBED TO GERMAN INIQUITY

LONDON, Jan. 23.—English popular opinion readily ascribes the bombardment of Fort San Carlos to German iniquity, and confirms the view that it is purely a German enterprise.

The evening newspapers repeat their headlines of yesterday, such as "The Kaiser's Vengeance."

The "Star" says editorially that it does not suit the Kaiser to allow the question to be referred to The Hague tribunal and promptly and peacefully settled. Therefore, just when negotiations are beginning he orders his warships to open fire on the Venezuelan fort.

The agitation in Great Britain for breaking off the alliance with Germany has been voiced at many political meetings. It is considered particularly unfortunate that Prime Minister Balfour and Lord Lansdowne, the minister of foreign affairs, should both be invalids at the present time.

Anti-German Sentiment.

The strength of feeling among distinguished people outside of political circles against the alliance is remarkable. George Meredith, the novelist, has written a letter encouraging the formation of a liberal association at Leatherhead, where he resides. In his letter Mr. Meredith says:

"There was never a more feeble government conducting the affairs of the nation. We may trust the Liberal party to be independent of foreign entanglements."

The evidence that Germany does not desire a peaceful solution of the Venezuelan question causes anxiety not only in England, but among an important section of the Kaiser's subjects.

HARRINGTON RE-ELECTED LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN

DUBLIN, Jan. 23.—Timothy Harrington, member of parliament, was today elected Lord Mayor of Dublin for the third time.

## QUAY KEEPS UP HIS HOPELESS BLOCKADE FOR TERRITORIES

Stops Immigration Bill in Senate.

## HE MAKES MANY OBJECTIONS

Statesmen Irritated by Doglike Tenacity of Pennsylvania Statesman. Mr. Spooner's Question.

In the Senate today Mr. Fairbanks (Rep., Ind.) asked Mr. Quay if he would be willing to allow the immigration bill to be considered for the rest of the morning hour. Mr. Quay said he regretted that he could not concur in the suggestion.

Mr. Fairbanks then asked unanimous consent to a vote on the immigration bill at 2 o'clock next Thursday.

Mr. Quay said the Senator from Indiana would conserve the safety of his bill by withdrawing his motion. Mr. Fairbanks said: "Then I withdraw the motion and will consult with the Senator from Pennsylvania."

Mr. Quay called up the Statehood bill. Mr. Quay yielded to several Senators for small bills, but was extremely touchy and objected frequently to tendencies to run into debate. He stopped the reading of a report on a pension bill.

"Has it come to this," asked Mr. Spooner (Rep., Wis.), "that no business can be transacted here except the Statehood bill?"

"Why, Mr. President," said Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.), "we certainly can have a report read."

"Yes, and I can certainly object to having it read," retorted Mr. Quay.

Mr. Perkins (Rep., Cal.) called up the bill for a revenue cutter for Hawaii. Mr. Spooner objected to it unless it could be explained, which Mr. Perkins proceeded to do. "I now withdraw my objection," said Mr. Spooner, and the bill was passed.

Mr. Burnham (Rep., N. H.) then took the floor to continue his speech, but yielded to Mr. Beveridge, who resumed the argument broken off so suddenly yesterday by Mr. Pettus of Alabama.

(Continued on Second Page.)

## COL. LYNCH GUILTY OF HIGH TREASON

Sentenced in Court of King's Bench by Chief Justice Lord Alverston to Suffer the Penalty of Death.

Execution of Condemned Not Likely to Be Carried Out—Royal Clemency May Commute Sentence.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Col. Arthur Lynch, M. P., who was formally arraigned on a charge of high treason in the Court of King's Bench on Wednesday last, was convicted by the jury today. Thereupon he was sentenced by Chief Justice Lord Alverston to suffer the penalty of death.

There was a larger attendance than usual when the trial was resumed this morning. It was generally understood that the case would be closed today.

The defense was based almost exclusively on the interpretation of the law of treason, on which the court has given a series of decisions against Colonel Lynch.

His counsel in the concluding speech today declared Lynch had been naturalized as a Boer solely for the advantage he would secure as a journalist. He asked the court to say that Colonel Lynch did not knowingly act as a traitor when he took up arms against Great Britain after his naturalization.

The solicitor general, replying for the prosecution, said the only issue was whether the prisoner had adhered to the enemies of the sovereign. The question of belief or intent had nothing to do with the matter.

Law or Facts Not Involved.

Lord Chief Justice Alverston occupied three-quarters of an hour in summing up. He said the case involved no difficult either of law or of fact. It was treason to join the enemies of the sovereign for any purpose.

Lynch took his sentence coolly. When asked if he had anything to say before sentence was rendered replied:

"Thank you, nothing."

When sentence was announced he simply bowed his head to the court and was taken away by the warders. The lord chief justice gave Mrs. Lynch permission to visit her husband.

It is almost certain that death will not be meted out to Lynch, but that his sentence will be reduced to a term of imprisonment, probably ten years, by the King, as Ireland would be thrown into a state of red-hot indignation should the prisoner be executed.

The sentence, however, has given much cause for speculation as to how Lynch would be executed should the death verdict be maintained.

There are three ways of punishment according to English law. He could be

## EXTREME PENALTY FOR COLONEL LYNCH'S CRIME

"The punishment of high treason in general is very solemn and terrible. (1) That the offender be drawn to the gallows and not be carried or walk, though usually by connivance, at length ripened by humanity into law) a sledge or hurdle is allowed to preserve the offender from the extreme torment of being dragged on the ground or pavement. (2) That he be hanged by the neck and then cut down alive. (3) That his entrails be taken out and burned while he is yet alive. (4) That his head be cut off. (5) That his body be divided into four parts. (6) That his head and quarters be at the King's disposal."—Blackstone, Book IV, C. 6.

shot, or hanged, or, through an old statute, could be hanged, drawn, and quartered.

The offense of which he is found guilty, and for which he has been sentenced to pay the penalty of death, was that of taking up arms against the government of her late majesty Queen Victoria.

In January, 1900, Lynch went to South Africa. Shortly after his arrival he took service with the Transvaal government, for the purpose, he says, of expediting his newspaper work. He raised an Irish brigade, of which he became colonel. As commander of this brigade he actively fought against General Buller.

When the war was over, he returned as far as Paris, but dared not touch English soil, as a warrant was out for his arrest on the charge of high treason. To add to the complicated state of affairs, in November, 1901, he was elected member of parliament from Galway city.

His adherents called on him to return to England, but for many months he refrained from doing so.

Finally, however, on June 11 he braved the law and came over to England. He was arrested on his arrival, a true bill was found against him, and he was remanded for trial.

He was held on that charge for the court of King's Bench, where the trial was begun last Wednesday before Lord Chief Justice Alverston and Mr. Justice Wills and Mr. Justice Channell and a jury.

Col. Arthur Lynch was born at Ballarat, Australia, in 1861. He was educated at Melbourne. He afterward removed to Great Britain, where he acted as a journalist, mathematical teacher, and engineer. He has written several works on literary criticism.

In 1892 he unsuccessfully contested Galway for parliament as an Irish nationalist.

## LESSLER TELLS OF OFFERS TO BRIBE

THREE GIRLS CRUSHED TO DEATH IN FIRE PANIC

Wild Scramble of Cigarmakers to Escape Flames.

## MEN TRAMPLE ON WOMEN

Smoke From Fire in Adjacent Building Frightens Italian Tobacco Workers. Valiant Efforts of Police.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—Three persons were killed and eight were seriously crushed in a panic attending a fire at 159 Crosby Street this morning.

The fire started in the feather establishment of Mosher & Ittelson, in the third floor of 159 Crosby Street. The employees were quickly gotten out by means of the elevator.

The smoke, however, had made its way into the cigar factory of L. Miller & Sons, at 157 Crosby Street, and a wild panic occurred. There are 250 girls and 100 men employed in the Miller factory. When the smoke filled the big rooms, they all made a wild scramble for the Elm Street side of the building.

In the panic the men rushed past the girls, crushing them under foot. Three were killed and eight injured in the crush.

The Dead.

The dead are: MARY SAPARRARA, of 5 Crosby Street, crushed to death.

FANNIE KIRSCHBERG, 5 Avenue B, crushed. JENNY MASSINO, 515 East Seventh Street, crushed.

The list of injured: Margaret Pasquale, trampled on; condition serious; removed to Bellevue. Annie Collind, skull fractured; Bellevue hospital; condition serious.

Anna Martoda, shock. Alfred Behan, of 309 Ninth Street, Jersey City, badly burned.

Unknown Italian girl, concussion of the brain. Josephine Jaffinger, shock. Mamie Balitti, shock. Mary Begina, shock.

All except Behan live in New York.

Attempts to Jump.

When the panic-stricken employees reached the windows on the Elm Street side several prepared to jump, but all were given back by the firemen and policemen. An exit was made from the other side of the building, which the fire had not yet reached. The fire, however, quickly spread to the cigar factory and did much damage.

A number of thrilling rescues occurred. Owing to the proximity of the fire to police headquarters most of the reserve squad was there before the flames had made great headway, and this fact alone prevented more casualties.

SECOND WRECK VICTIM'S BODY WASHES ASHORE

Bark Abiel Abbott Breaks Up—Beach Strewn With Debris.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 23.—The sea today gave up another of the crew of the bark Abiel Abbott, wrecked on Ship Bottom shoals, Tuesday night.

The remains were found early this morning by a life guard on the beach at Harvey Cedars, near the spot where Mate Pierce was picked up yesterday.

The body was so battered as to be unrecognizable, and Captain Hawkins has been sent for at Ship Bottom station to identify it.

The four survivors at the station have nearly recovered, and are remaining to aid in searching for and identifying the other two missing men. The Abbott was broken up entirely, and the beach at Ship Bottom is strewn with wreckage.

COMMITTEE CONSIDERS THE LITTLEFIELD BILL

The House Judiciary Committee spent nearly three hours today wrestling with the terms of the anti-trust bill, which has been completed by the subcommittee under Representative Littlefield, and the terms of which were made public this morning. At 1 o'clock the committee adjourned to meet again later this afternoon.

Representative Jenkins said there was no hitch in the matter. The bill was a long one and the members of the full committee felt that it was their duty to digest its provisions thoroughly before presenting it to the House.

MAY DINE AT WHITE HOUSE.

It was said today among Southern Representatives that Henry W. Lewis, the negro football player, who was recently appointed assistant United States district attorney at Boston, will visit Washington soon with his wife, and will be guests of the President.

ITALY WILL CONTINUE TO CO-OPERATE WITH GERMANY

ROME, Jan. 23.—The report that it is Italy's intention to abandon Germany in the action against Venezuela, is absolutely denied today. An exchange of views has just passed between the two powers, and they have agreed to continue co-operation in the matter.

New York Representative Relates Alleged Offer of a Mr. Doblin of \$5,000 to Influence Vote on Holland Boat Purchase.

Says Quigg Called at His Office in Gotham for the Specific Purpose of Talking Over Proposed Purchase of Submarine Boats.

Says, Further, His Return to Congress Was a Part of the Alleged Offer for His Support of the Measure Under Consideration.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs this morning began consideration of the bribery charges made by Representative Lessler in connection with the purchase of Holland submarine boats.

All of the members of the committee were present and an executive session was held prior to the examination of witnesses, to outline a program of procedure. When the formal taking of testimony was about to begin Mr. Foss, the chairman of the committee, read the resolution authorizing the investigation and designated Representative Taylor (Rep., Ohio) as interrogator of the witnesses.

Mr. Lessler was sworn, and in answer to questions by Mr. Taylor began by saying that he was elected to Congress in January, a year ago, and a few days afterward took his seat. He was made a member of the naval committee in May following.

Taylor—What has been your attitude on the proposition of purchasing submarine boats?

Lessler—I have been against it. Taylor—Do you know a Mr. Doblin?

Answer—Yes; he is a young man in New York who looked after political affairs in my district during election and subsequent thereto. When I was nominated he was connected with the Republican organization and had been ever since Mr. Quigg had been chairman. He was faithful and ardent in his services, and did me a great deal of good in the campaign, and I feel under some obligations to him. I obtained for him several receipts under the bankruptcy law, and he for a time made his headquarters in my office.

In answer to questions, Lessler said that some time in November between election and the opening of the present session he had had a conversation with Doblin at his (Lessler's) office, 31 Nassau Street, in regard to Holland submarine boats.

The Alleged Offer.

"He came in one day," said Lessler, "and asked me if the Holland proposition would come up again in the House. I said I supposed it would. He asked if I was still opposed to the purchase of these boats, and I said, 'Yes.' He then said that he had been seen by Mr. Quigg, who told him there was \$5,000 in it for me if I could be brought to the right side. My recollection is that I simply laughed at the matter, and said I would not think of entertaining any such proposition. He said Quigg was a man of power and influence in New York, and that, of course, if I wanted to come back here (to Congress), that in aiding him (Quigg) I would be helping myself by doing Quigg a favor."

"Did he tell you where he had the conversation with Quigg?"

"Yes; in Mr. Quigg's office, 100 Broadway."

Q—Did you later see Quigg in connection with the Holland matter?

</